

BookletChartTM

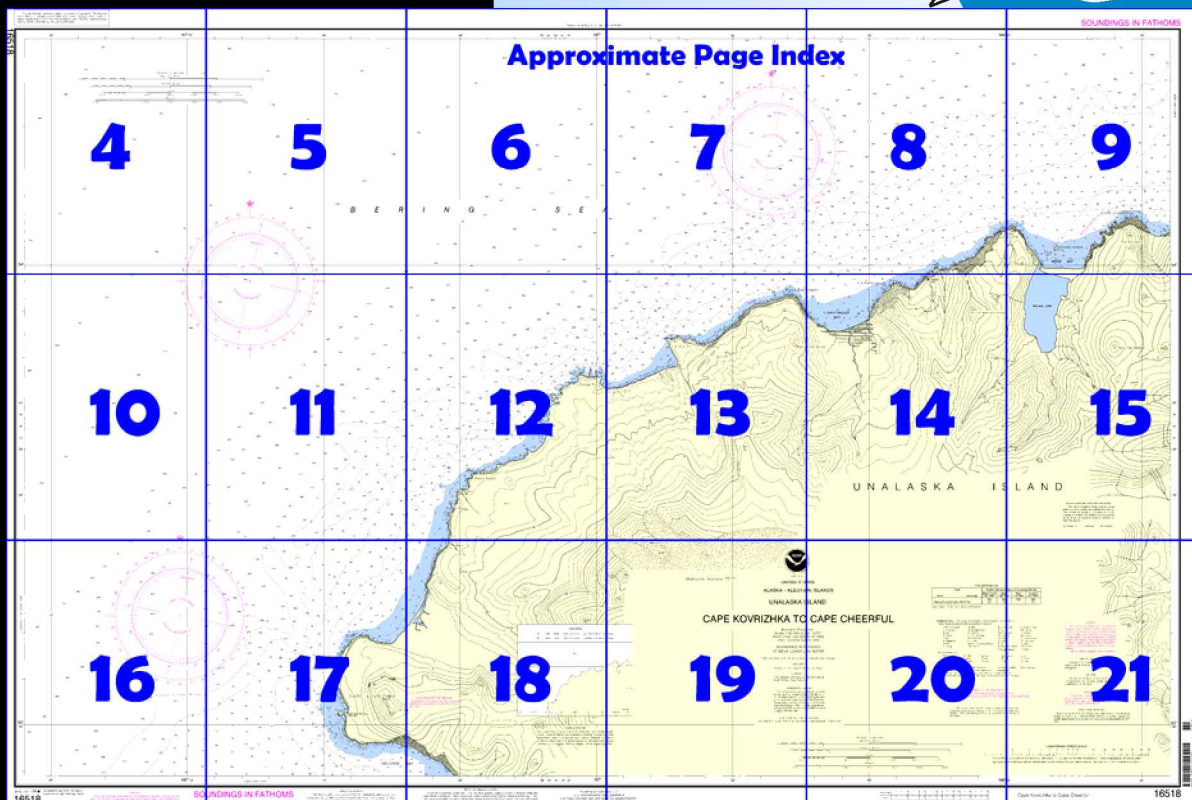
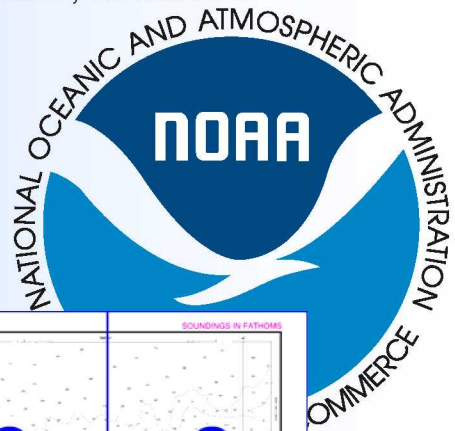
Cape Kovrizhka to Cape Cheerful

(NOAA Chart 16518)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☒ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ☒ Print at home for free
- ☒ Convenient size
- ☒ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☒ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ☒ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

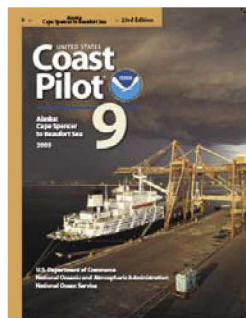
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 7 excerpts]

(287) The bluffs about Cape Cheerful present a rugged and almost vertical appearance, and rise to 1,000 feet. They are of horizontal strata and have a distinct reddish hue. Large slides of loose rock at the waterline can be seen along the cape. The area outside the base of the bluffs, that is at or near the high-water line, is very rocky and strewn with boulders. Foul ground extends several hundred yards off the extremity of the secondary headland and its NE side. Depths of over 20 fathoms

are found 0.5 mile off Cape Cheerful.

(288) The currents apparently meet in the vicinity of Cape Cheerful, the flood setting NW from Unalga Pass and NE from Point Kadin, creating eddies which set toward the shore. In rough weather the seas are apparently accentuated in the vicinity of the cape and it is therefore advisable to give it a wide berth under such conditions.

(289) **Reese Bay**, a cove between Cape Cheerful and Cape Wislow, is about 1 mile wide at the head, which consists of a low, narrow strip of sand with some marsh grass. It indents the shoreline about 1 mile, but appears larger because of the pronounced valley or mountain gap that extends inland from the coarse sand beach at the head of the cove. It is a long flat, covered with grass, partly filled by **McLees Lake**, and flanked by the side slopes of ridges that terminate at each cape. **Wislow Island** is in the middle of Reese Bay, and although rocky, appears regularly rounded in shape. It is 121 feet high, and the top is grass covered. Wislow Island stands out prominently against the low background and is a good landmark during low visibility. Anchorage in 14 fathoms may be found 0.5 mile NE from Wislow Island, with some shelter from SE weather. There are depths of 2 to 3 fathoms S of Wislow Island, but no shelter in N weather, and the shape of the bay apparently concentrates the effect of any N swell, so that it breaks well off the shore at the head of the bay.

(290) The channel W of Wislow Island is blocked by a detached, rocky shoal, marked by kelp, with a depth of 1¼ fathoms, lying 350 yards W from the S end of Wislow Island.

(293) **Irishmans Hat**, a square tower rock 85 feet high, is about 0.2 mile offshore from the foot of the W cliff 3 miles SW of Cape Wislow. This rock can seldom be identified from any direction except NE where it shows clear of the land. Irishmans Hat is surrounded by a kelp-covered reef.

(295) Anchorage with some shelter from SW and SE weather can be found in 11 fathoms 0.5 mile from the W shore, with Point Tebenkof bearing about 275°. The depths shoal rapidly towards the head of the bay, and depths of 3 fathoms and less are found 600 yards offshore near the SE part of the bay.

(299) Point Tebenkof should be given a berth of at least 0.5 mile. Two rocks awash at high water are 200 yards offshore about 0.4 mile W of the point, and a 2¼-fathoms shoal, marked by heavy kelp, is 375 yards offshore, outside of the rocks awash.

(302) Temporary anchorage in S weather may be found 0.4 mile from shore in about 16 fathoms 1 mile ENE from Bishop Point or 0.5 mile WSW from it.

(303) Two large waterfalls, one of which is divided into two cascades about 100 feet high, are 1.6 miles SW from Bishop Point, and are visible to the N and NE.

(304) **Koriga Point**, 5 miles SW of Point Tebenkof, is about 140 feet high and is difficult to distinguish except from the SW. There are a number of rocky islets close to shore E and W of the point. Deep water, 40 fathoms, is found within 0.3 mile of the point.

(307) **Point Kadin**, 3 miles SW of Koriga Point, is an inconspicuous, rounding section of the NW coast of Unalaska Island. A group of rocks 18 feet high are 250 yards off the cape. About 0.4 mile SW is another group of rocks 7 feet high, 350 yards offshore from a waterfall about 60 feet high, visible only from the N. Extending NW and W more than 0.5 mile from these rocks is a rocky bank with depths from 5¼ to 8 fathoms, while depths of 11 fathoms are found about 1 mile W. Tide rips occur in this vicinity, and in heavy weather the seas are perceptibly heavier. It is recommended that Point Kadin be given a wide berth, especially in bad weather.

(309) **Cape Kovrizhka**, 5 miles SW of Point Kadin, is very prominent and easily distinguished by the dome-shaped rocky hill, 233 feet high, that forms its westernmost extremity. Numerous rocks are found around this cape, and it should be given a berth of 1 mile. Under certain combinations of wind and current comparatively heavy tide rips occur in the vicinity of the cape.

(310) **Round Top**, about 1 mile inland at Cape Kovrizhka, is a massive, round-topped peak, 2,452 feet high, separated from the peaks surrounding Makushin Volcano and higher than any of the nearby peaks. It is a useful landmark.

(311) On the N side of Cape Kovrizhka is a small open bay which affords a temporary anchorage during moderate SE weather. Differences from normal magnetic variation of as much as 3° have been observed at the cape.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Oct. 09/04
Corrected through LNM Sep. 14/04

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 3° from the normal variation may be expected within the limits of this chart.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 3.054° southward and 6.688° westward to agree with this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Unalaska, AK WXX-89 162.55 MHz

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Mercator Projection

Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 53°57'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

The contour lines are hill shapes, sketched to afford the navigator a generalized indication of the character of the land forms. They should not be relied upon as lines of equal elevation.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, [United States Coast Pilot](#).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IO interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Gr grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
2L Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (Lat/Long)	Heights referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Bishop Point (53°59'N/166°57'W)	feet 4.0	feet 3.6	feet -1.5	feet -2.5

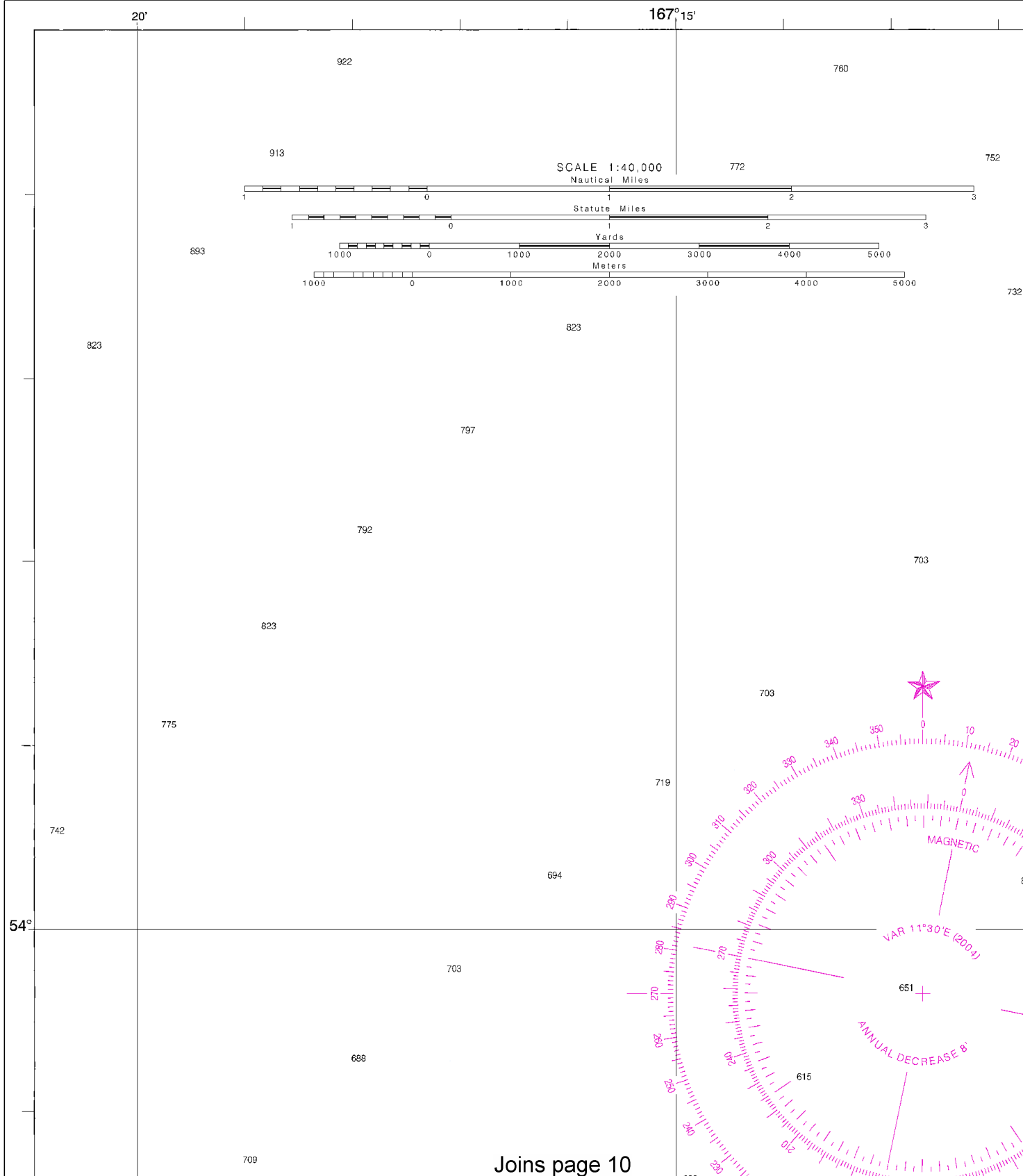
(Jan 1989) Latest available information.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

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16518



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4

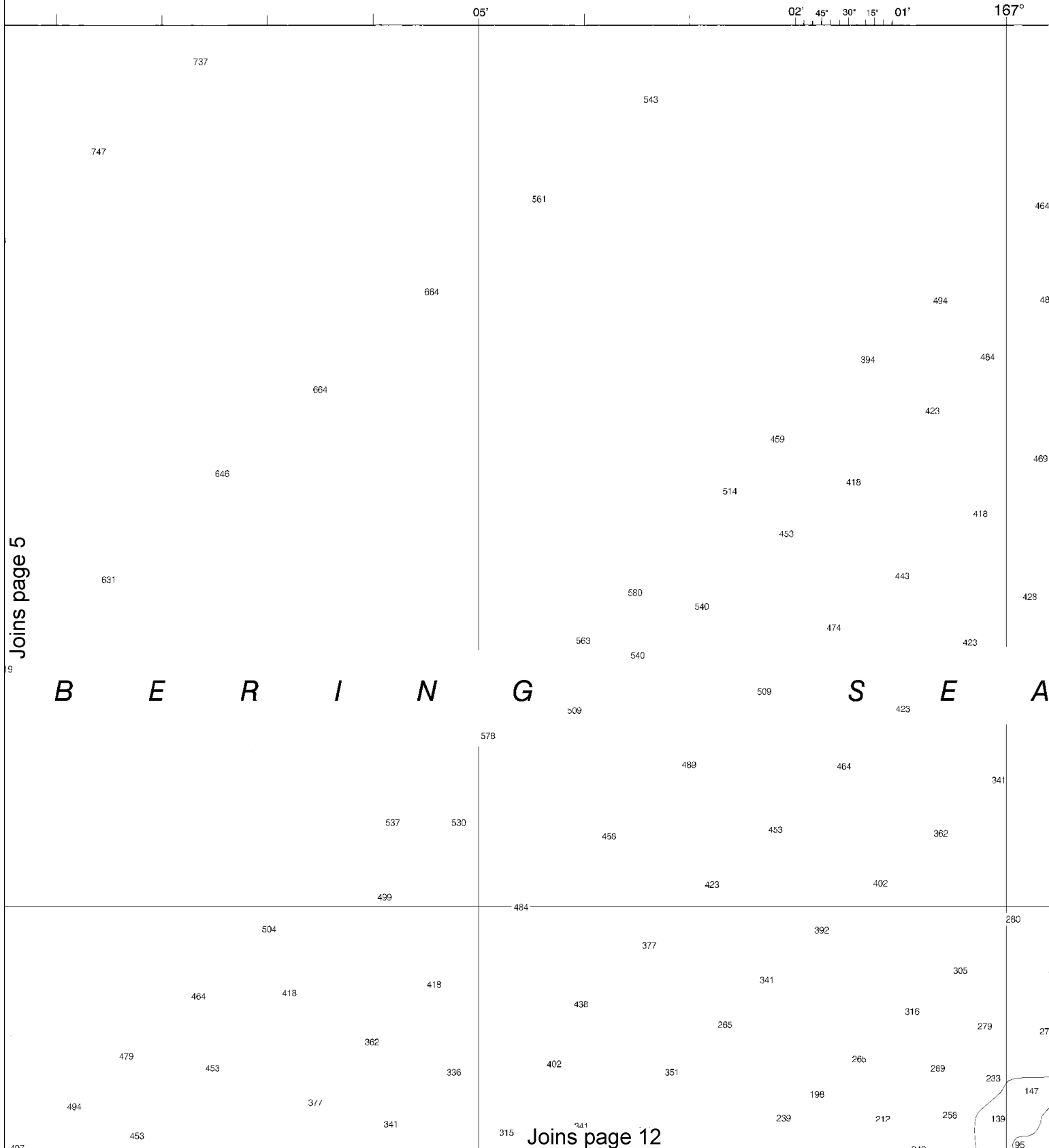


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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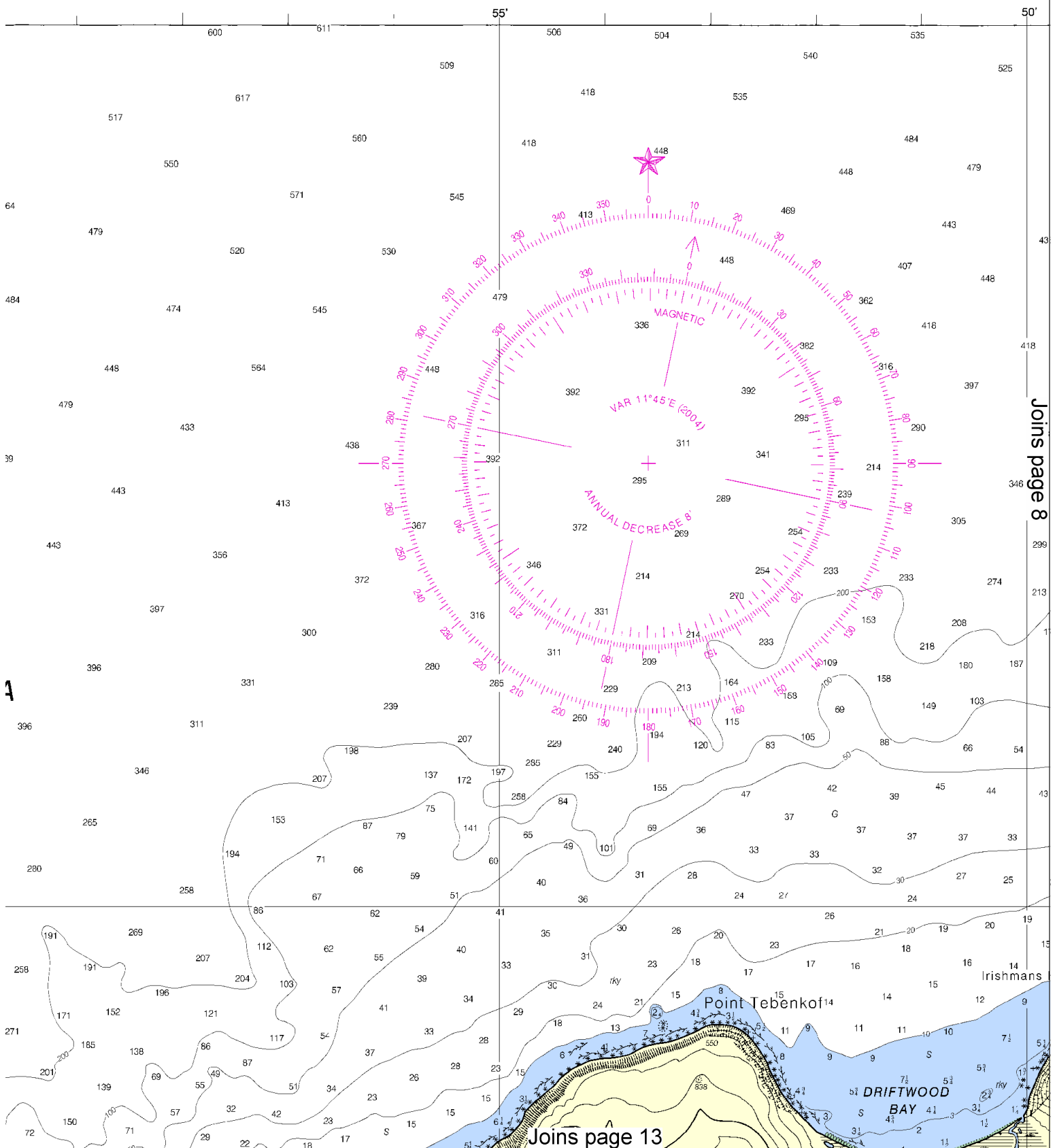


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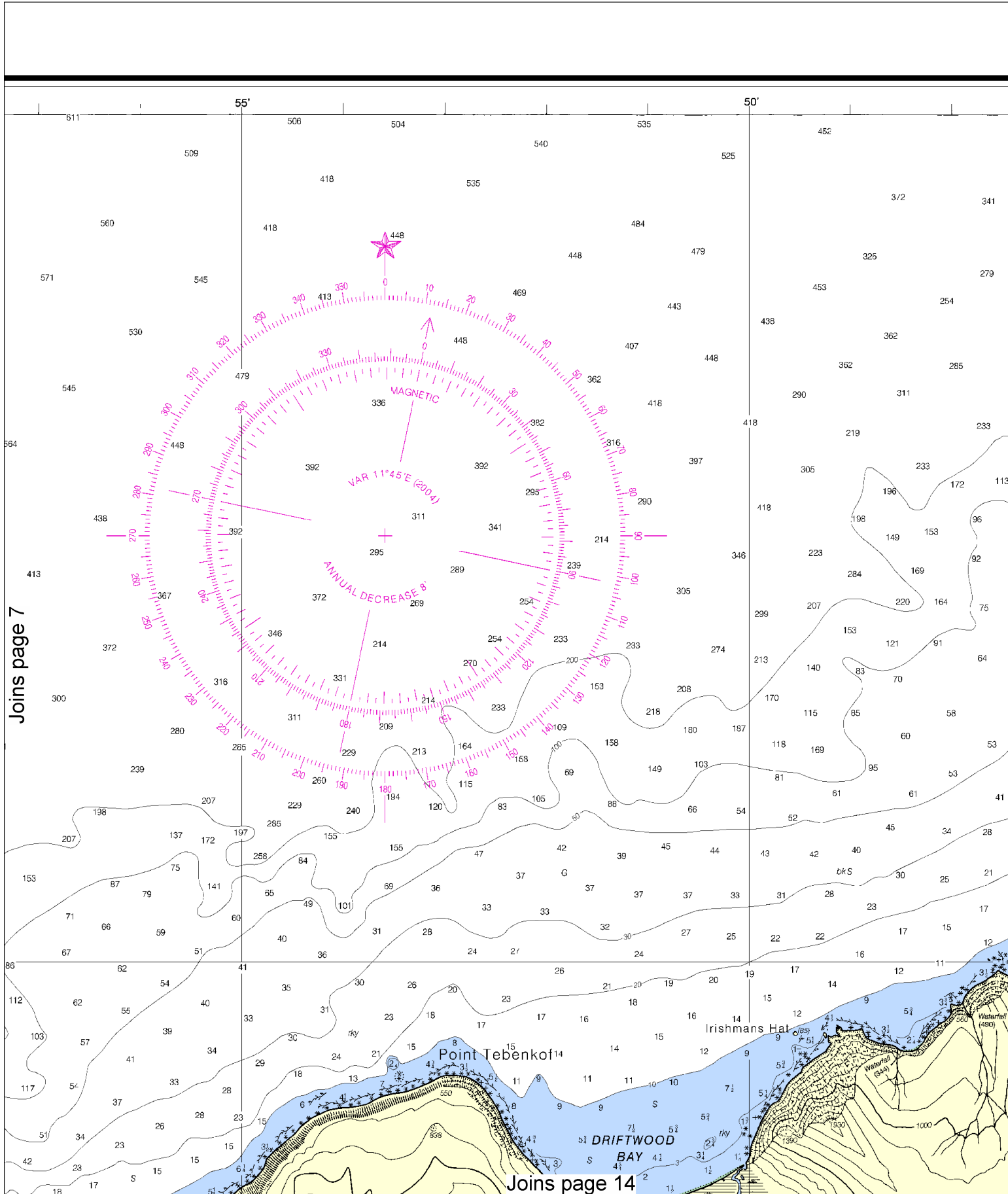
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.



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Joins page 14

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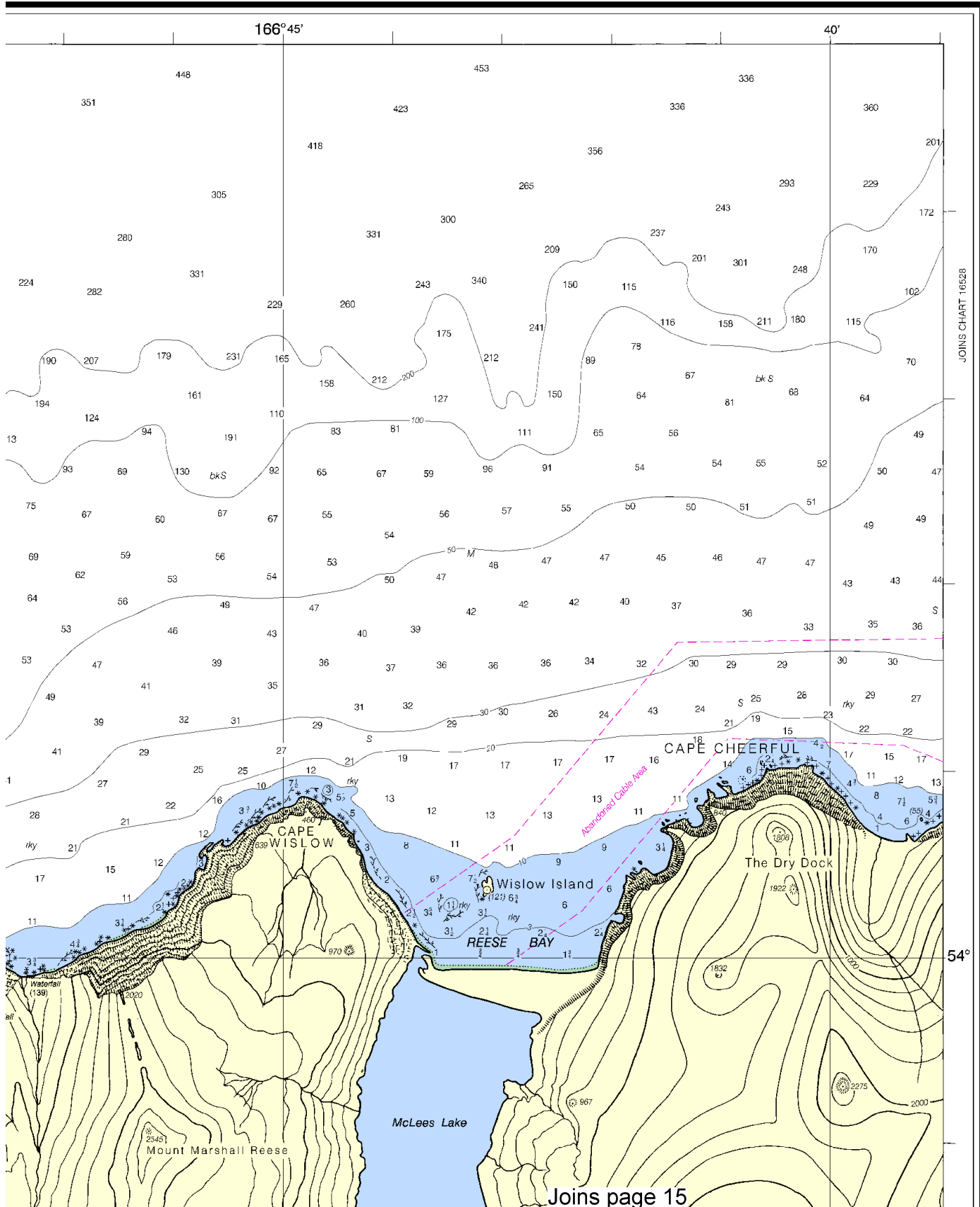
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



JOINS CHART 16528

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694

81

54°

703

688

709

656

575

609

626

641

555

328

374

392

362

3

438

509

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464

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472

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207

198

Joins page 16

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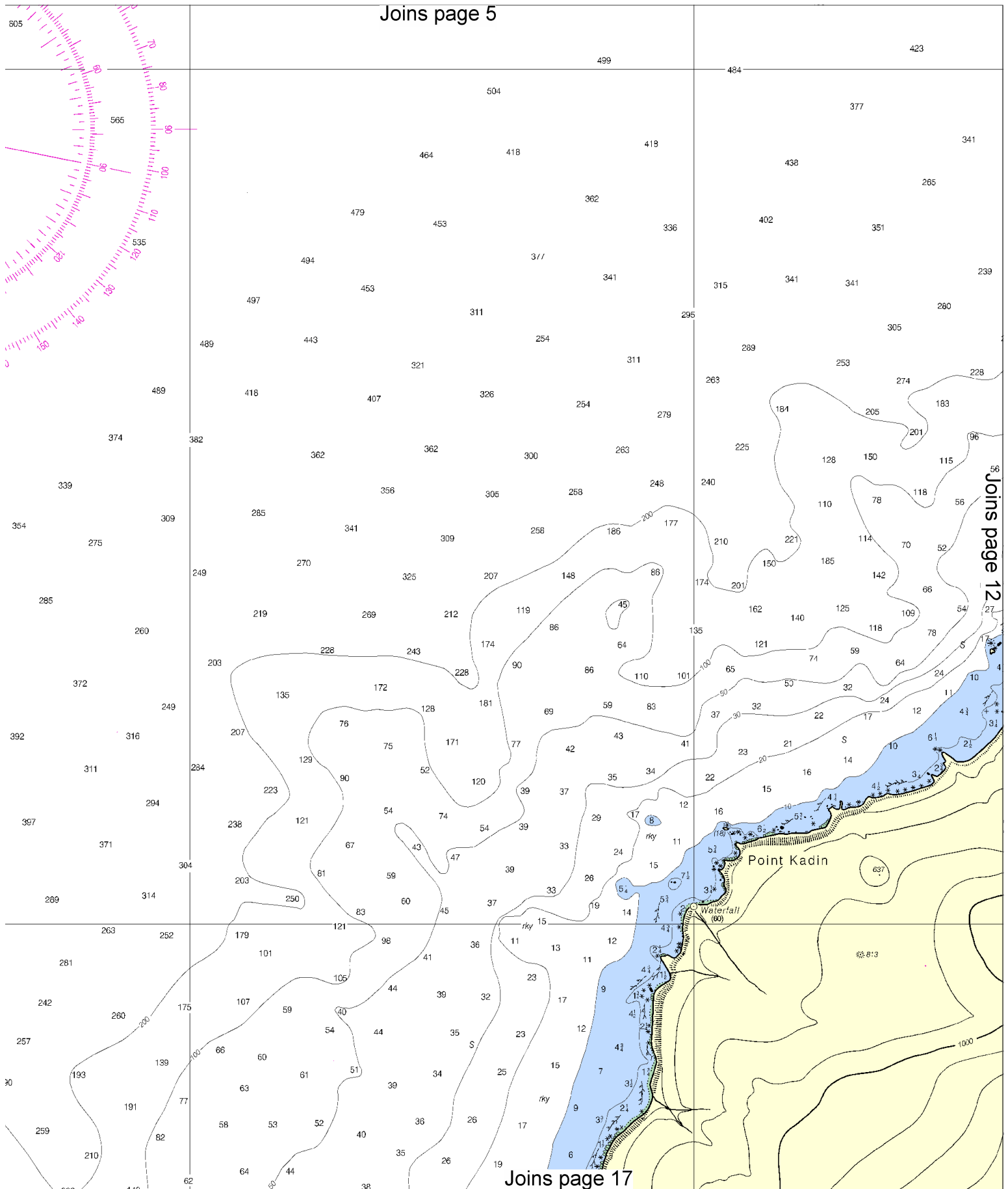
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



10





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Joins page 18

12

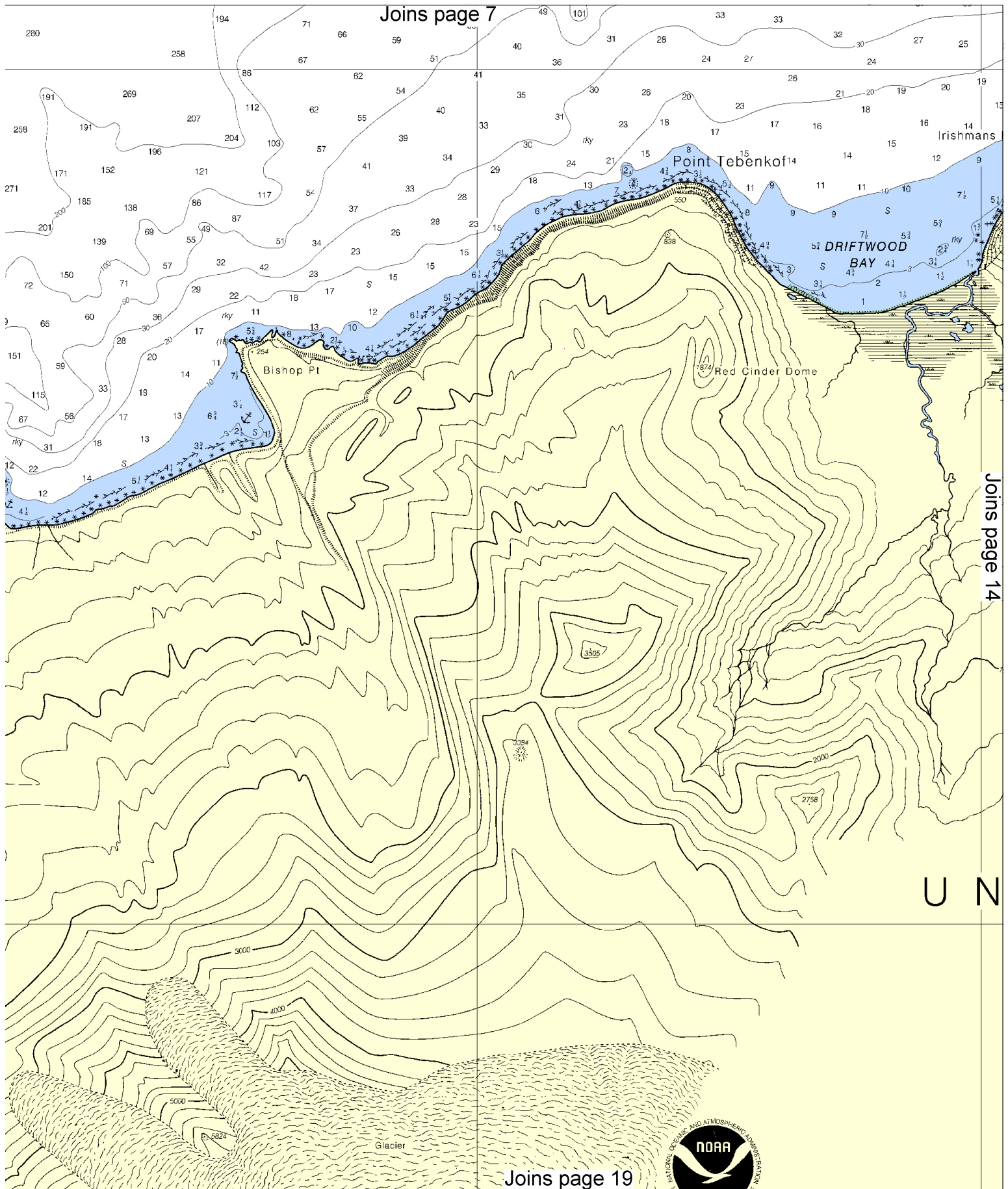


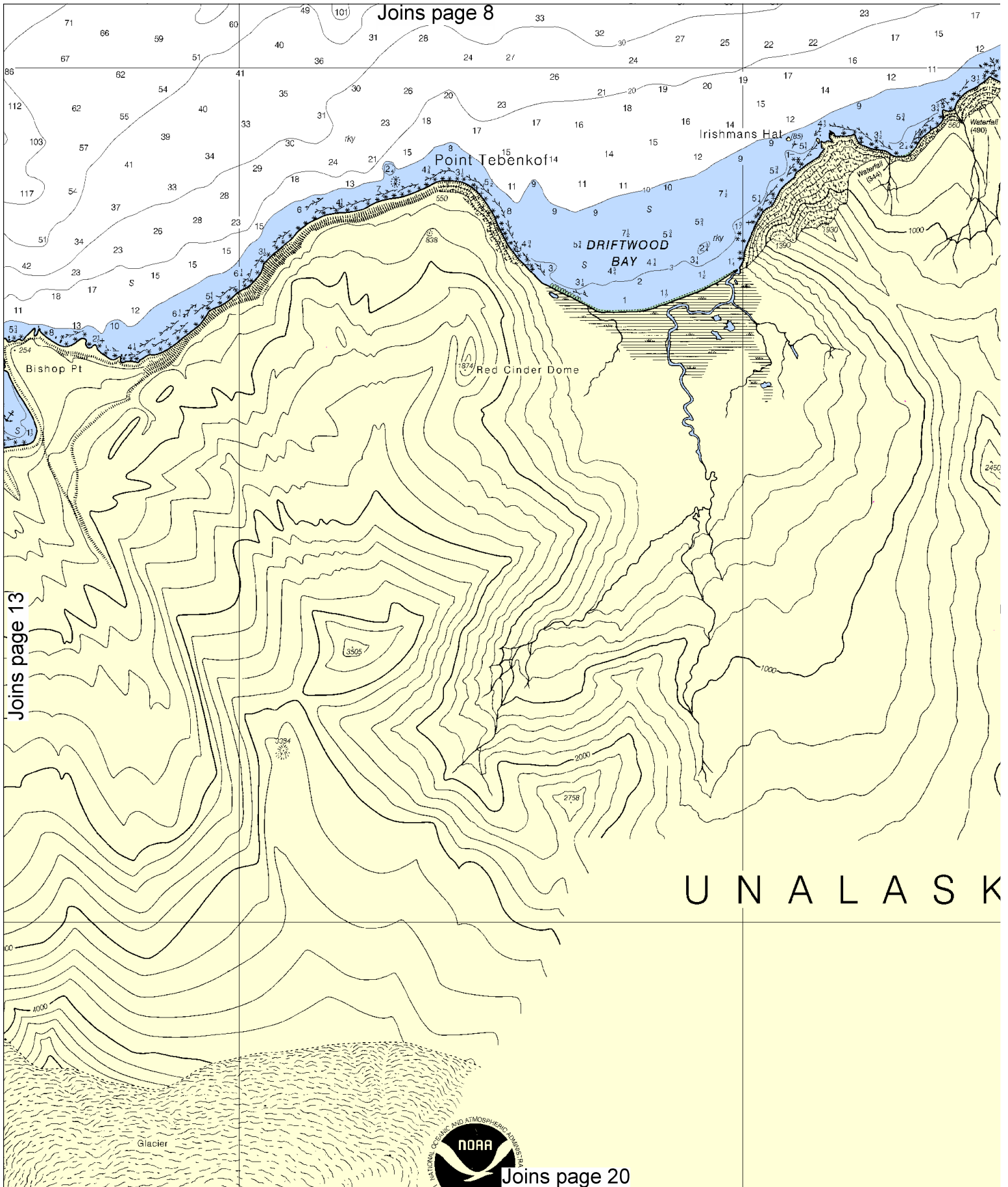
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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







Joins page 13

Joins page 20

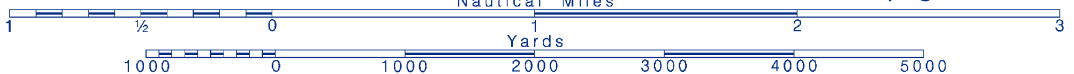
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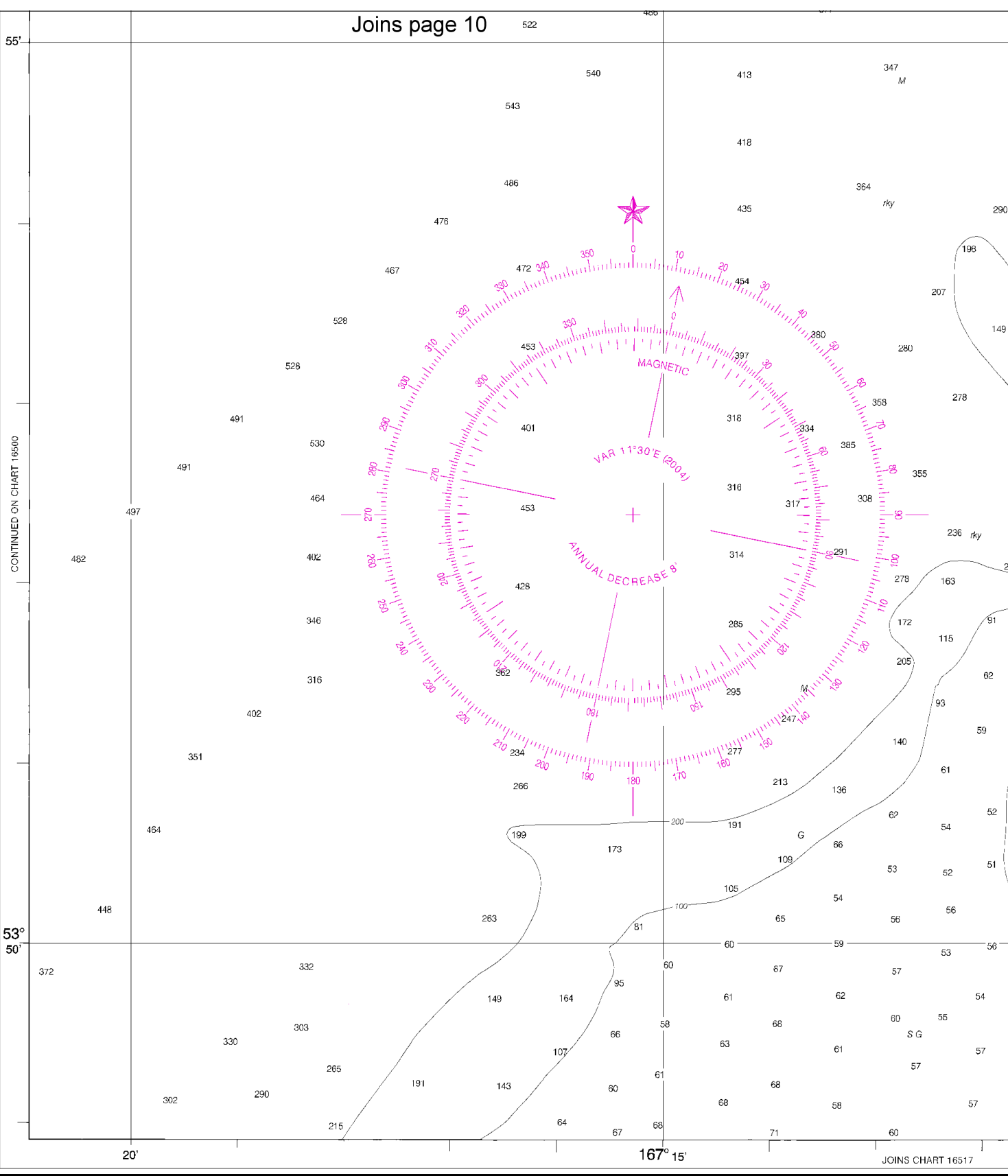
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



$$53^{\circ} 50'$$

CONTINUED ON CHART 16500



Corrected through NM Oct. 09/04
Corrected through LNM Sep. 14/04

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by e dates shown in the lower left hand corner

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOM

16



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

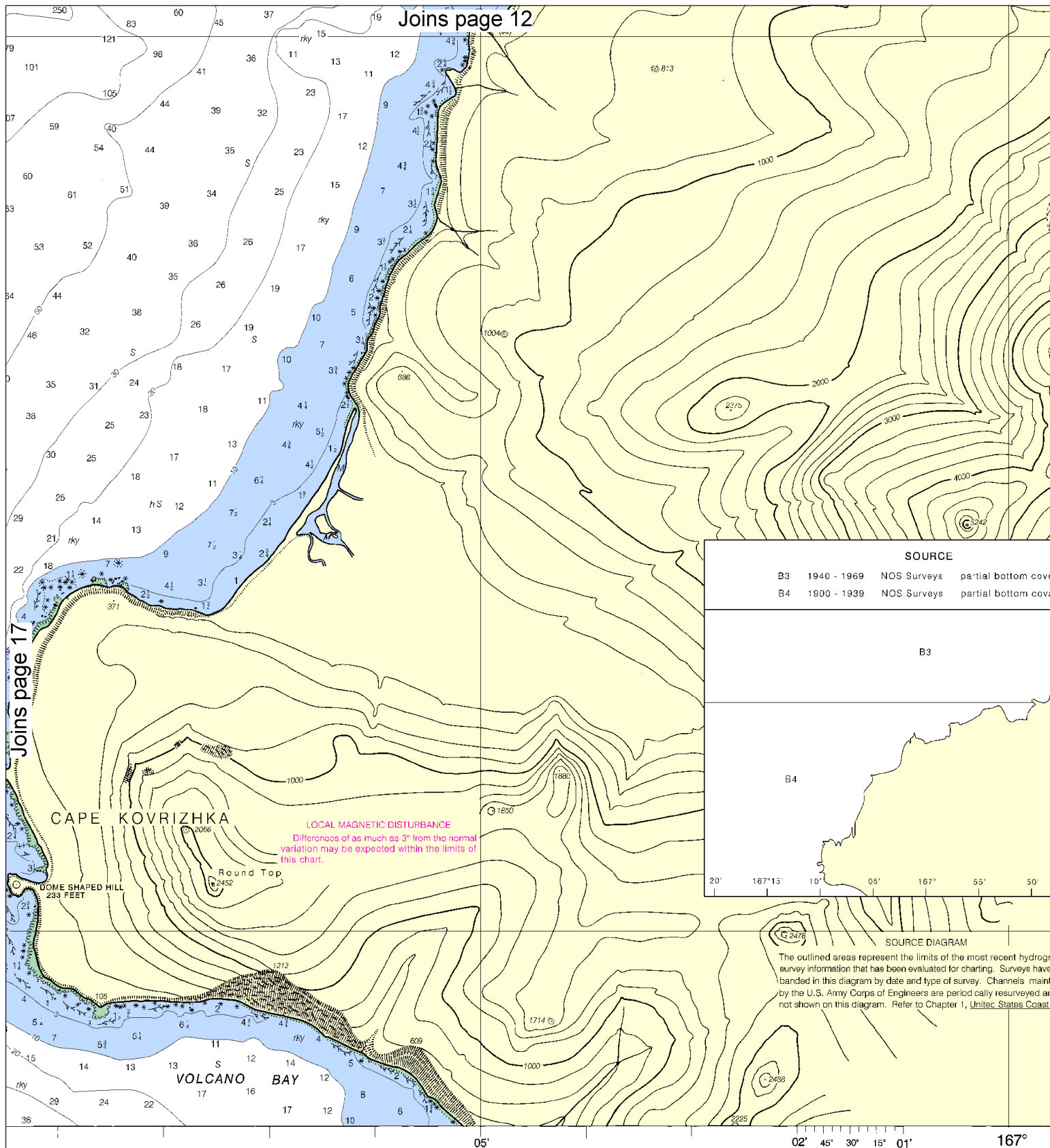


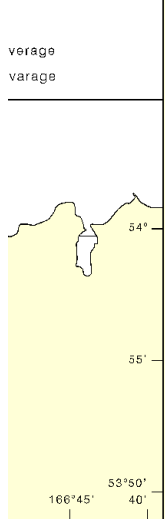
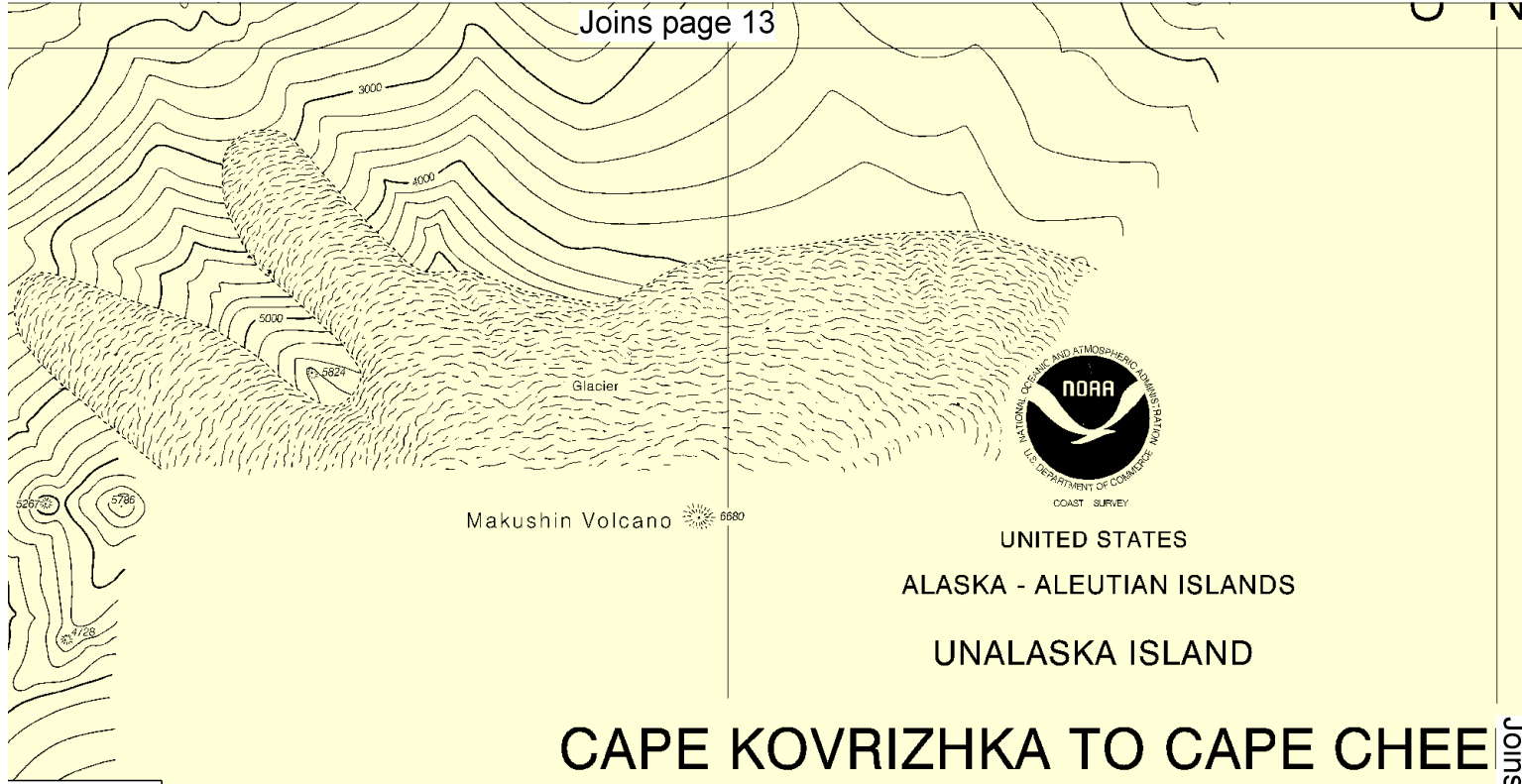


UPDATING SERVICE

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UNITED STATES
ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
UNALASKA ISLAND

CAPE KOVRIZHKA TO CAPE CHEE

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 53°57'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

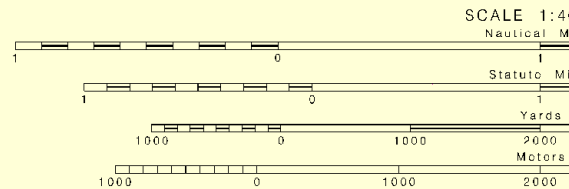
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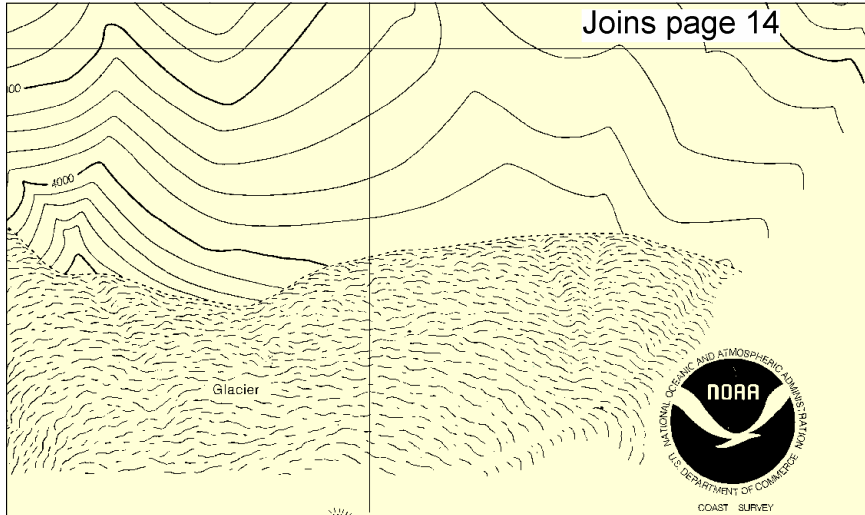
HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National
Ocean Service, Coast Survey.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart
is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which
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to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).
Geographic positions referred to the North
American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an
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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information





UNITED STATES
ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
UNALASKA ISLAND

CAPE KOVRIZHKA TO CAPE CHEERFUL

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 53°57'
North American Datum of 1983
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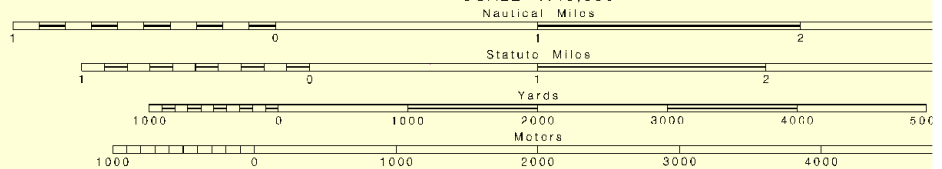
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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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SCALE 1:40,000



FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Joins page 19



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
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Unalaska, AK WXX-K89 162.55 MHz

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (Lat/Long)	Heights referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
shop Point (53°59'N/166°57'W)	feet 4.0	feet 3.6	feet -1.1	feet -2.5

(1989) Latest available information.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N run	Rot rotating
B black	iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT LD lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
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NOTE A

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other or minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

166° 45'

40'

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
5	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

Cape Kovrizhka to Cape Cheerful

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:10,000

16518



ED NO 6



NSN 764201-4011361
NGA REFERENCE NO 16XHA16518

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.